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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

February 20, 1923, Temperature 68.

Barometer 29.92

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 82.

February 20, 1923, Temperature 57.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923.

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## BUSINESS NOTICE.

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### "KATINKA"

(The new musical comedy played  
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CHATER ROAD

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New Model

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YEE SANG FAT CO.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTS—Pine Goods, Metals, Sundries, Chemicals, Machinery, Provision  
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## MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyer.  
Manufacturers of Woollen Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters &  
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No. 6-18, Causeway Bay. Telephone Central 1304.  
Manager: YEUNG POE WAN.

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Tel. Central 3303. 6, Hongkong Hotel Building.  
MANUFACTURERS  
of Handsome Chinese Linen Drawn-work and Embroideries.  
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.  
Mandarin Costumes of Various Designs and Feather-wares.

## BRUNSWICK DANCE RECORDS

PLAYED BY

THE LEADING NEW YORK ORCHESTRAS

PRESENT BEST SELLER: LOVELY LUCERNE WALTZ.

THE BRUNSWICK STUDIO

YVANOVICH & CO.

Distributors  
BANK OF CHINA BUILDING (1st Floor) DUDELL STREET.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service the China Mail.)

### THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/2 13/16.  
To-day's opening rate 2/2 13/16.

### EGYPT'S ALADDIN'S CAVE.

#### TREASURES OF UNTOLD RICHNESS.

PHARAOH'S JEWEL-CASKET.

LUXOR, February 19.

Treasures of untold richness are piled up in the annex to Tutankhamen's shrine room. They include a great gold box six feet high and four feet long in which is Pharaoh's jewel casket. The richness of the find may exceed anything the most sanguine could imagine. There are also innumerable boxes of unguent jars and wine vessels, two beautiful statuettes of a king standing on a lion. A heavily gilded mass of splendid jewellery was found in one of the boxes.

In connection with the chariots in the annex it was found when they were taken apart bodies were covered with gold plates richly chased with coloured inlay glass and semi-precious stones.

One of the most interesting finds was a litter for bearing a sacred boat in procession. Such litter has not been found hitherto.

Mr. Howard Carter expresses the opinion that the examination, registration, photography and treatment for removal of these treasures will occupy two years.

### LATEST RUHR MOVE.

#### ULTIMATUM TO CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

DUSSELDORF, February 19.

The inter-Allied Rhine-Ruhr High Commission has issued a forty-eight hour ultimatum ordering the Rhine-Ruhr customs officials to decide whether to accept the offer of re-engagement by the French or dismissal. It is understood that strong pressure is being brought to bear on them to re-engage including an offer of guarantees of protection. The alternative will be wholesale expulsions.

#### BELGIAN TROOP TRAIN DERAILED.

DUSSELDORF, February 19.

A Belgian troop train was derailed between Aix la Chapelle and Duren. Several men were injured and sabotage is suspected.

### FOOTING THE BILL.

PARIS, February 19.

The Minister of Finance is submitting to Cabinet a Bill providing for a supplementary credit of 115 million francs for expenses in connection with the occupation of the Ruhr during January and February.

### BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

#### OPENS AT WHITE CITY.

LONDON, February 19.

The British industries fair organised by the Department of Overseas Trade was opened in the presence of their Majesties at White City. Twelve thousand British manufacturers contributed to the display and there were eight hundred stalls of goods ranging from cutlery to fancy goods, particularly British dyes. There was a huge crowd of buyers from the Dominions and the United States.

### BAKU OIL OPERATIONS HELD UP.

RIGA, February 19.

A message from Moscow states that oil operations at Baku have been interrupted in consequence of lack of money to pay wages.

### RUSSIA AND THE WORLD.

#### RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND JAPAN.

CURSON'S OBSCURE POLICY.

LONDON, February 19.

The Manchester Guardian's Moscow correspondent says M. Kamenoff, acting Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissaries, interviewed, said that whether Russia became involved in the events in West Europe depended entirely on Poland's mobilisation. The latter would be considered a hostile act.

He said there were no signs yet of a Franco-Russian rapprochement but it was only a question of time till France would be compelled to realise that she must give up her military ambitions if she wished to remain a leading nation.

### COMING JAPAN CHANGES.

Questioned regarding a change in Japanese policy in connection with M. Joffe's visit to Japan, M. Kamenoff said: "We are persuaded that Japan stands much as Russia did in 1903 on the eve of events of great social and political significance. When they are complete a change of policy will not be out of the question. We are convinced that before long those circles will be in power in Japan who favour a rapprochement with Russia and the evacuation of Russian Sakhalin which is a preliminary condition."

He concluded by declaring that Anglo-Russian relations were distinctly worse under the new British Government. He described Earl Curson as still living in the nineteenth century and dreaming of cutting off Russia from the East altogether.

### CRICKET.

#### SENSATIONAL MATCH.

DURHAM, February 19.

In sunny weather after overnight rain had made the wicket easy England made 201 for 9. It was a sensational cricket. England only made 26 for 4 and then Russell and Sandham put up a partnership which carried the total to 102 for 5. It was 111 for 7 when Mann with a dogged innings made 15 in 77 minutes with Russell and brought the total to 148 for 8. Finally Gilligan and Russell offered a lively partnership wherein they made respectively 20 and 90 unfinished. Russell was magnificent and the mainstay of his side. Sandham made forty.

### M.C.C. BEAT AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, February 19.

The M.C.C. beat Auckland by an innings and four runs. The M.C.C. made 365, Chapman contributing 108. Auckland made 178, Freeman taking 7 for 87. They then followed on and made 183, Freeman taking 5 for 71.

### PARIS-STRAZBOURG TRAIN SMASH.

#### RAILWAY OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

ERZANN, February 19.

The casualties in connection with the railway accident at Pont Abinson were 16 killed and 35 injured. The stationmaster and signalman of Pont Abinson have been arrested in connection with the Paris-Strasbourg train disaster.

### FILM STUDIOS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, February 19.

Fire destroyed the cosmopolitan film studios. The damage is estimated at a million dollars.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

#### PEAK TRAM QUERY.

Sir,—May I crave space in your valuable paper to protest against the Peak Tramway Company's attitude over the stoppage for machinery repairs? As a public utility company, this concern has certain very definite obligations.

Having once accepted a concession from the Government it has entered a very definite contract. That contract is a contract people between the tramway and the public. When it fails to transport them it is breaking its contract.

Therefore it should provide facilities during the stoppage. That the machinery must be overhauled some time is no answer. Every other concern provides for this contingency as an ordinary business precaution.—Yours, etc.,

### GOUTY.

Hongkong, February 19.

### THURSDAY'S FLOWER SHOW.

#### BETTER EXHIBITS THIS YEAR.

Entries have just closed for the Hongkong Horticultural Society's annual flower and vegetable show which takes place on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Thursday. The exhibitors this year number 65 as against 38 last year, when the strike interfered with the show and many Peak exhibitors were unable to have their plants transported. This year's exhibits number 1411—499 in the Peak section and 419 in the open. The number of exhibits in the Peak section is 218 more than last year, while in the open section it is just one dozen short of last year's total.

The exhibits are divided in classes as follows:—Pot Plants (open) 237 (Peak) 370; Vegetables (open) 100 (Peak) 194; Cut Flower (open) 75 (Peak) 89; General 86. Mr. P. A. Dixon, Hon. Secretary of the Society, informed a China Mail reporter that the exhibits this

### CRICKET.

#### H.K.C.C. TEAM.

Following are the teams selected to represent the Club on Saturday next:

First eleven versus Infantry on the Home ground at 2.15 p.m.—T. E. Pearce (Captain), G. A. Chadwick, L. J. Davies, F. H. Farthing, H. E. Hollands, H. Owen Hughes, A. L. Case, E. J. R. Mitchell, D. E. G. Nicholas, R. E. A. Webster and R. H. Wild. Second eleven versus Royal Engineers at Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.—L. D. McNeill (Captain), J. D. E. Crawford, B. Crowley, V. Galloway, P. Jack, F. O'Malley, G. H. Piercy, D. Reid, M. M. Watson, J. E. Way and F. N. Young.

year are in a superior class, particularly the vegetables, which are out of the ordinary and it is anticipated the judges will be faced with a difficult task in making the awards.

## BUSINESS NOTICE.

### "K" Shoes

Tan Willow Calf Oxford Shoe. Plain and Brogue Styles. All sizes and fittings.  
Brown Suede Shoe. Semi-Brogue style. Very smart shape. Extremely comfortable.  
Tan Golf Shoe fitted with the patent "Royal and Ancient" pneumatic Rubber Soles.

NEW STOCKS IN ALL SIZES AND FITTINGS.

Hongkong Agents.

### MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

## REMOVAL NOTICE

THE PHARMACY (FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)  
Dispensing Chemists

has removed to No. 2 Queen's Road Central

(The Red Building, opposite the American Express Co.)

### DISTINCTIVE

## FURNITURE

MADE TO YOUR OWN DESIGN

### THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

### ECONOMY IN COAL.

Fuchsen Lumpy Coal stands for economy in coal value. All lumpy coals have a large percentage of dust which are practically waste. The dust in FUCHSEN lumpy coals burns into lumps as soon as they are cast into boilers. Fuchsen lumpy coal burns cleanly and is therefore a decided economy.

### HONG KONG CO.

Local Merchants & Contractors. 27, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 278. Cable address: "Hindrow". We stock in our 20 yards 12 grades of other Fuchsen Coal.

### JUST OPENED

### FOOK WENG & Co.,

Astor House Building, No. 43 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

### MANUFACTURERS

Of Swarovski Drawn Works and Crystal Embroideries. Dealers in all kinds of silk goods of the Best Quality. We also dress and every kind of Ladies' underwears from the latest French patterns. Hand made lace and motifs of every description. Mandarin Costumes of various designs and largest stocks of Best Shawls. Brass, silverware, Ivory, Pewter and Porcelain wares. Fancy goods, Toys and Carols. Etc. Etc.

Price Moderate. INSPECTION INVITED.

### GINS & LIQUEURS

### ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.  
15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 75.

We are manufacturers of  
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,  
Linen Hats, Toppies, etc.



Manufactured in  
HONGKONG  
by the

### NAM YUET HAT FACTORY.

2-4, Seakwien Road.

### THE YUEN WO STORE

Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipbuilding.  
Office No. 25, Tung Yee Street, Phone Central 2222.  
Whampoa, Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone Kowloon 721.  
Manager: S. C. LAM.



## LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.  
Public Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. R. A. Gubbay (deceased) to sell by Public Auction.

on  
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th & 27th February 1923.

each day commencing at 2.45 p.m.  
at "ULBANK" No. 2 May Road.

The "Whole" of his  
Valuable Household Furniture,  
Collection of Carols, Pictures  
do., do.,  
Comprising:

Extensive hall lamps, marble top  
table, hall benches and chairs, Tapestry  
and silk covered drawing room suite,  
bevelled glass overmantels, marble top  
tables, carpets and rugs, brass vases  
and ornaments, large French porcelain  
vases and plates, Bronze and white  
marble statues and busts, marble  
pedestals, cabinets with glass shelves,  
Electric inverted ceiling and bracket  
lamps, ceiling and table fans, card  
tables, etc.

Solid teak dining room suite (Queen  
Anne Style) comprising:—Teak exten-  
sion dining table and chairs, sideboard  
with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon,  
glass cabinet: tea-tables, dinner  
crockery, marble clocks, brass mounted  
fender and fire brasses, Crystal cut-  
glass vases and table ornaments,  
cutlery, silver table ware and E. P.  
ware etc, etc.

Brass and teak bedsteads, teak  
wardrobes with bevelled glass doors,  
dressing tables with marble top and  
bevelled mirrors, chests of drawers, wash-  
stands, toilet crockery, tapestry, silk  
and lace curtains, linen, blankets, ward-  
robe trunks, travelling leather bags  
etc, etc.

Fine Carved Cherry Wood  
Book Case, Cabinets, Chairs and  
Tables.

Large Quantity of carved Blackwood  
ware.

Also  
Silver-ware, Collection of carved  
figures, Chinese Curio and Japanese  
works of Art.

Large Quantity of Valuable Books.

One Cottage Piano by "F. L.  
Neuman."

One Victrola V.V. XIX. and 80 double  
records.

Very Fine Collection of Old  
Paintings, Water Colours and  
Engravings

by well known artists.

And  
Garden Seats, tables, lawn mower  
stoner roller and a quantity of Palms  
and Plants in Pots.

Nearly All The Furniture Made  
By Lane Crawford Ltd.

One view from Saturday the 24th Feb.  
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 11, 1923.

## FOR SALE.

ONE SINGER Hemstitch Sewing  
Machine, nearly new. Apply to  
LAMMERT BROS.

FARES FOR PUBLIC  
VEHICLES.

The fares prescribed for public vehicles  
are as follows:  
In the Island of Hongkong, Cause  
Road and Lower Levels, and in  
Kowloon, and New Kowloon.

## RICKSHAS.

Five minutes..... 5 cents  
Ten minutes..... 10  
Quarter hour..... 15  
Half hour..... 20  
One hour..... 30  
Every subsequent hour..... 30

If the rickshaws be engaged  
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-  
charged outside the Western part of the  
City of Victoria after 5 p.m., or be dis-  
charged to the East of Bay View Police  
Station on the Eastern side of the City  
of Victoria after 8 p.m., an extra half  
fare shall be payable.  
For 2 or 3 drivers the fare is double or  
triple respectively.

II.—In the Hill District.  
Ten minutes..... 15 cents  
Quarter hour..... 20  
Half hour..... 30  
One hour..... 40  
Every subsequent hour..... 40

III.—In the New Territories.  
By arrangement with the proprietors  
through the Police.

## CHAIRS.

## I.—Lower Levels.

With 2 Drivers With 4 Drivers.  
Five minutes..... 10 cents 20 cents  
Quarter hour..... 20 40  
Half hour..... 30 60  
One hour..... 40 80  
Every subsequent hour..... 40 80

## II.—Hill District.

With 2 Drivers With 4 Drivers.  
Five minutes..... 15 cents 30 cents  
Quarter hour..... 30 60  
Half hour..... 40 80  
One hour..... 50 100  
Every subsequent hour..... 50 100

## INTIMATIONS

JUST RECEIVED  
RELIGIOUS  
STATUETTES  
OF  
SACRED HEART OF JESUS  
do., do., do.  
at \$10 and \$14 each.

GRACA & CO.,  
Dealers in Religious Goods, View  
Post Cards, Postage Stamps, &c.  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

## SHOE MAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)  
Every kind of Footwear  
MADE TO ORDER.



CHERRY & CO.,  
6, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
Opposite Kowloon & Co.  
Telephone Central No. 491  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## MRS. HAN, DOKUOHI.

Telephone Kowloon 754.  
No. 21, Ashley Road, Kowloon,  
Back of Star Theatre,  
CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE,  
HAND AND ELECTRIC,  
Also at patients' residence by arrangement.

## JAPANESE MASSAGE.

N. AKAI,  
Graduate of Tokio Massage School,  
No. 23, Wyndham Street,  
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## MASSAGE.

Mrs. HONDA, Mrs. KIKAWI and  
R. SHIMIZU,  
No. 24, Wyndham Street,  
(Opposite to the China Mail)

## MASSAGE.

K. SAKAI,  
T. KANAMORI  
18, Praya East, 2nd Floor.

## TANG YUK, DOKUOHI.

Successor to  
the late SIEN TING,  
14 D'AGUILAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.

## ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
MITSUI BROS. & CO.



LIGHT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

## ILFORD MURDERERS.

EXECUTION SCENES OUTSIDE  
PRISONS.

The young man Frederick Edward  
Francis Bywaters and Edith Jessie  
Thompson, convicted of the murder  
of the woman's husband, Percy  
Thompson, at Ilford, on Oct. 4, were  
executed at nine o'clock a.m.  
Bywaters at Pentonville, and Mrs.  
Thompson at Holloway. It was a  
bleak, depressing morning, the damp,  
drizzling conditions being in sombre  
keeping with the carrying out of the  
grim double penalty of the law.  
Both executions, it was stated at the  
inquests, were performed without  
hitch.

A crowd of several thousand people  
was in the Caledonian-road and the  
other thoroughfares adjacent to the  
Pentonville Prison, and the police had  
to be constantly on the alert to keep  
the roadway clear for traffic. There  
was nothing to indicate the passing of  
the condemned man from his cell to  
the scaffold. Warders went in and  
out of the prison as usual, callers  
knocked loudly at the iron-studded  
door, and the only sign of what  
was being enacted inside was the  
formal notice of execution affixed to  
a black board on the gateway. In  
accordance with the arrangements  
existing at the present time, no bell  
was tolled, nor was any black flag dis-  
played to show that the sentence had  
been carried out. The whole of the  
roadway leading to the prison behind  
the outside wall was kept entirely  
free of people including Pressmen,  
who were ordered away from the gates  
and had to mingle with the crowd  
outside.

By ten minutes past nine the crowd  
had grown to such dimensions that it  
was necessary for mounted police to  
clear the roadway, as well as the  
pavements on both sides of the  
Caledonian-road and in Market-street,  
which was also crowded, but the  
multitude gradually melted away,  
and by half-past nine there was little  
indication in the neighbourhood of  
what had occurred. The official  
notice stating that the execution had  
been carried out were not posted  
until about a quarter to ten. The  
first notice posted was as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby  
declare that judgment of death was  
this day executed on Edward Francis  
Bywaters in His Majesty's Prison of  
Pentonville in our presence. Dated  
this 9th day of January, 1923.  
Francis H. D. C. Whitmore, Sheriff  
at Essex; F. W. H. Blake, Governor;  
Alfred Pugh, chaplain.

The other notice was the usual  
certificate in which Dr. F. J. Wilfred  
Saxe, surgeon of the prison, attested  
the death of Bywaters.

The inquest on the executed man  
was held in the afternoon by Mr.  
Walter Schroder, coroner for Central  
London, at the prison. Major Blake,  
governor, stated that since Bywaters  
was admitted to the jail he had seen  
him every day. The execution that  
morning was carried out without  
hitch, and the man was dead within  
half a minute of leaving the  
condemned cell. Dr. Saxe stated that

## Don't Cough.

It is absurd to allow a cough to  
run on and sap your vitality. When Cham-  
berlain's Cough Remedy will cure you.  
You don't know where a persistent  
cough will lead you. You can't afford  
to allow your throat and lungs to  
become diseased when it is such a simple  
thing to stop it at a chemist's shop and  
get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and  
Druggists.

## JAPANESE TRADE.

OPENINGS FOR ELECTRICAL  
MACHINERY.

The trade outlook in Japan is one of  
promise and during the present year  
has not been at all bad. A tour of the  
country has shown that there is a  
growing tendency on the part of  
manufacturers as far as exports are  
concerned, to do direct export business  
rather than rely on the services of ex-  
port houses.

Japan is taking a greater interest in  
electrical machinery, and is making  
rapid progress in the uses to which  
she is placing electricity. Though in  
the country there are large manufac-  
turers of electrical goods, and though  
Japan exports large quantities of these  
goods to China, there is little doubt  
that for the higher-class manufactures  
she is dependent upon Western  
nations, and British goods are very  
favourably received.

A change is coming over the  
Japanese. He is now realizing that  
samples are not merely a means to  
secure orders for large and small ship-  
ments of goods which are not up to  
sample; and there is evident an honest  
endeavour to supply what is ordered.  
There are, of course, many points  
which could be dealt with, and many  
objectionable practices which could  
be eliminated.

Japan's export trade is advancing,  
and her trade with Malaysia is a re-  
velation of what she is capable of doing.  
On the other hand, she is in need of  
certain articles of import; she is in  
need of efficient plants of various  
kinds, from cotton machinery to elec-  
trical plants, and it is in these lines  
that British merchants will find their  
best openings.

The one great drawback the British  
merchant has to face is either his  
inability or disinclination to appoint  
agents or to send representatives out  
who are qualified to handle the goods  
they represent. The appointment of  
experts would avoid such cases as  
recently was brought to notice, where  
a building was erected to house certain  
machinery and then found to be too  
small. Such things result in the loss  
of orders, even though the Japanese  
are not unmindful of the high class  
of goods that come from Great  
Britain.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-  
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams  
are lying at the office of The  
Great Northern Telegraph Company  
(Limited):—  
Manager, from Omnis.  
Tharagami, from Tokio.  
Yagimoto, from Yamashiro, from Kyoto.  
Amey, from Yokohama.  
Bishin, from Yagami.  
Mowley, from Marseilles.  
Imbert, from Paris.  
Wingate & Co., 283 Des Voeux Road,  
from Shanghai.  
Soochowshan, from Tientsin.  
0945, from Yokohama.  
Avang, from Hankow.  
Lapostolle, from Shanghai.  
Kuhing Kwang, from Shanghai.  
N. LIND.  
Act Superintendent.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-  
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in  
E. A. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.  
Kwangshan, from Saigon.  
Blanc, from Singapore.  
Wardley, from Canton.  
M. E. F. AIRY,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

## NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.  
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansion

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SHIRT CO.

Head Office: 79 Wyndham Street, 2nd Floor.  
(Opposite Central Police Station.) Tel. Central 4163.

Dealers in all kinds of High-class Silk Shirts,  
Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen  
AND ALSO  
Chemises, Skirts, Wrappers, Scarfs, Vests, and Night-gowns for Ladies  
ALSO MADE TO ORDER  
MODERATE PRICE PROMPT DELIVERY  
Manager: EMILIO LAU.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,  
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.  
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## HOTELS &amp; CAFES.

## LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS

HONGKONG: Hongkong Hotel Peak Hotel  
Repulse Bay Hotel

SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel Palace Hotel  
Grand Hotel Kalee

PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

In conjunction with

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

and

The Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits Ltd.

Tel. Cent. 812. CARLTON HOTEL, Tel. Add: "Carlton."

The Only American Hotel in the Colony.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and  
Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean.  
Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at  
No. 2, Queen's Road (1st floor). Entrance from House St. Tiffin a specialty.  
For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

## PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietors. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone Kowloon 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE."  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## HOTEL "ASIA"

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—

Photos of H. R. H. Prince of  
Wales landing on sale.

size of the sun, and yet to the naked eye they looked very much about the same size. The explanation was that the sun was 400 times farther away from the earth than the moon. What was it, he asked, that was making the sun go faster? It was pulling itself together, making itself smaller, and drawing the planets towards it. To some extent too sun was contracting as it went faster. Referring to the rate at which light reached the earth, Professor Turner said that while the light ray of the sun was eight minutes, it took the light of Sirius nine years to reach the earth. They would appreciate those relative figures when they remembered there were 30,000,000 seconds in a year. The image of a star, the lecturer remarked, was defective. Instead of being a point of light, it was a target. It was in what might be described as a series of rings, and was alternatively light and dark. It was made up of waves, and the waves might be of almost any shape.

Alluding to telescopes employed on astronomical research, Professor Turner said that Lord Ross's big 6ft. telescope of nearly a century ago had just recently been exceeded. In 1840 the biggest telescope in use was about 15in.; then, in 1881, the Russian telescopes of 30in made its appearance, while to-day, on Mount Wilson, at a height of 6,000ft., there was a telescope with a mirror measuring 8ft. across. But none of the stars was big enough, and to measure the rings of the stars they had to get a telescope 20ft. across, so on the 8ft telescopes they had placed a bar along the top, with mirrors on the ends, making the outside points 20ft. apart. Further experiments were being conducted, and a model had already been constructed of a great interferometer, which measured 50ft. across, from which it was quite possible that astonishing results might be obtained in the measurement of the smaller stars. It had looked as if it were not possible to know the size of the stars until Michelson, an American astronomer, adapted the principle of the mirrors on the extended bar at the end of a telescope. In that way the great star Alpha, in the constellation of Orion, was measured, and found to be 400 times as large as our sun.

[illegible]

Artichoke, — Ah Chi Obank	1	0	0
Bean, Sprout, — Nga Tau	5	3	0
Long, — Tau Kok	5	—	—
Beet Root, — Hung Tsoi Tau	5	5	0
Bitter Melon, — Fu Kwai	5	6	0
Brinjal, Green, — Ching Yau Kwai	6	5	0
Red, — Hun Kwai	6	5	0
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —	5	5	0
Kai Tsoi	5	5	15
(Singapore), — Ye Tsoi	10	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun	—	—	0
Cauliflower (Large), — Ye Tsoi Fa chow	20	—	—
(Medium), —	15	—	—
(Small), —	15	—	—
Carrot, — Kam Shun	10	6	0
Chayote, Chinese, — Tung Kan Tsoi	5	3	0
Chilies, Dried, — Koon Lai Chin	20	25	25
Red, — Hung Ba Chiu	10	10	10
Green, — Ching Lai Chin	12	8	15
Curry Leaf, English, — Ka Li Obr, Lau	—	10	10
—	10	10	10
Cucumber, — Ching Kwai	4	3	—
Garlic, — Sun Yau	10	8	—
Ginger, Young, — Sun Tsoi Kwong	7	7	—
Ginger, Old, — Lo Kwong	7	10	12
Horseradish, Shanghai, — Li Kwan	20	45	—
Lisian Corn, — Shuk Mai	—	6	4
Lettuces, — Young Shanghai Tsoi	10	5	1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	5	5	5
Mungai, — Kwai	5	5	5
Lam Ma Tai	—	10	6
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Kwa Kai	—	—	3
Onions, —	10	10	10
Onions, Bombay, — Young Chung Tau	5	5	5
Onions, Green, — Shing Chung	5	4	0
Onions, Shanghai, — Shanghai	—	—	—
Chung Tau	7	6	—
Pandey, — Kun Tsoi	30	60	6
Peanut, Sweet, — Fan Shu	—	2	—
Japanese, — Yau Fung Shu Tai	10	3	—
American, — Fa Xi Shu Tai	6	6	10
Pumpkin, — Tung Kwai	4	4	4
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tai	4	6	—
Radish (Fresh), — Tai Wong	—	—	20
Shallots, — Kiong Obong Tau	5	5	5
Squash, — Yin Tsoi	4	4	4
Tomatoes, — Fun Kwai	6	7	7
Taro, — Wa Tau	6	6	6
Turnip, Purple, (Hong), — Lo Pak	4	4	4
Vegetable Marrow, — Tai Kwai	—	4	—
Water Cress, — Lai Kwong Tau	4	15	—
Lily root, — Lin Weng	5	6	—
Y. m. c. —	—	—	—

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HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,  
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### BIRTH.

GRAM-JENSEN.—On February 6, 1923, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gram-Jensen, a daughter.

### DEATHS.

HARTLEY.—On January 8, 1923, at Hornsea, East Yorkshire, Dorothy, wife of A. Clifford Hartley, only daughter of Gavin Wallace, C.M.S.N. Co., in her 25th year.

SAES.—On February 7, 1923, at Shanghai, Mrs. Josephine Saes (nee Kasprov).

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1923.

### EDUCATING BRITISH CHILDREN.

Seeking to solve the vexed problem of educating British children here, the Education Board Committee's report has received a mixed reception. One morning paper finds it satisfactory; the other deems it disappointing. The South China Morning Post heartily agrees with the proposal to establish a special central school, though perceiving another site from the Botanic Gardens, equally central like the military lands. The Daily Press, doubting the success of the suggested central school, advocates weekly boarding schools for their excellent discipline with pampered children and the solution they offer of the transport difficulty. Both papers agree that the Government cannot be expected to adopt the Committee's suggestion for free transport because this

would establish an expensive precedent. Though the Committee sees little hope of obtaining efficient education unless parents waive the objection against travelling the proposed central school will entail for many children, the transport question still remains one of the problem's most awkward aspects. Manifestly then the chief need in selecting a site must be the greatest convenience for the greatest number. Just now most the children live in the recognised European centres—Kowloon, Quarry Bay, Causeway Bay and the Peak. Just now then the Botanic Gardens or some other site in that locality would be the most central possible. But since the proposed school, once built, must serve for many years it is essential that the authorities take the long view. Will the Botanic Gardens always remain the most central locality from the schooling standpoint? The answer is by no means certain. The present European reservations are limited in size and number. They will not accommodate many more families. Any new reservation might easily soon outgrow the present ones and thus shift the centre. This could happen without the increase of population which would make a second similar school necessary. One of the items before Friday's housing meeting, the reservation agitation may soon end in "wider application" being granted, and the district chosen will be speedily repopulated with European families eager to leave their present homes among noisy Asiatics. But the reservation problem involves the wider question of town planning. The time has therefore come when the Government should take the Colony into its confidence, and outline its whole policy. Until it does, even in the matter of a school, the public remain puzzled and confused.

### HONGKONG WHARVES.

#### ANNUAL MEETING HELD.

"EXCEPTIONALLY BUSY" YEAR.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. held its thirty-sixth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.'s offices at noon today. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, and Messrs. A. O. Lang, E. S. Abraham, T. G. Weall, H. W. Sassoon, A. H. Compton, A. S. D. Coulson, and Allan Cameron (directors), W. S. Brown (Secretary) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. B. L. Bridger, A. S. Ellis, Lau Mok-lin, W. Logan, A. W. Heron, M. A. Razack, Chai Sui-ki, E. E. Ellis, M. Chan, H. H. O. H. Lyson, Ho Leung, Jan Con-sang, Lee Ping-see, T. M. Gregory, H. A. Rodgers, M. S. Northcott, T. Arthur, E. Sadiok, J. T. Bagram, T. Petrie, W. J. Carroll and C. H. W. Kew.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts, together with the auditors' report, have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission, I will follow the usual custom and take them as read.

During the past year we have been exceptionally busy, and there is a large increase in our revenue from storage, wharf and lighter work.

The balance available for appropriation is \$1,223,493.66 which includes the amount \$291,809.86 brought forward from the previous year. Your Directors recommend that this be dealt with as follows:—  
Pay a Dividend of \$6.00 per share..... \$480,000.00  
Pay a Bonus of \$3.00 per share..... 240,000.00  
Transfer to Equalization of Dividend Fund..... 100,000.00  
Transfer to Special Repairs Fund..... 100,000.00  
Carry forward..... 303,493.66  
\$1,223,493.66

and I trust this will meet with your approval.

The Special Repairs Fund to which it is proposed to transfer \$100,000.00 is a new account. It is being opened to meet the cost of extensive repairs which are becoming necessary to the older wharves and some of the lighters.

You will observe from the Profit and Loss Account that allowance for depreciation has been made as usual. In view of the satisfactory result of last year's working, your Directors decided to provide \$150,000.00 for Depreciation of Kowloon Buildings. Hitherto little has been written off, and they have stood in our books at too high a figure.

The addition of \$150,000.00 under the heading "Land and Buildings at Hongkong" in the balance sheet is due to the purchase of a wharf and godowns at West Point, which are a valuable addition to the Company's premises.

I do not think there is anything more that calls for comment, and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

After the motion had been seconded by Sir Paul Chater and carried, the confirmation of the election as directors of Messrs. H. W. Sassoon, E. S. Abraham, T. G. Weall and A. H. Compton was agreed to on the motion of Mr. W. Logan seconded by Mr. L. Bridger.

The re-election of the retiring directors, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. A. S. D. Coulson, was approved on the motion of Mr. D. G. M. Kew seconded by Mr. E. S. Ellis and Mr. H. Percy Smith. Mr. C. A. and Mr. O. Bernard Brown, A. C. A. were re-elected as auditors at a remuneration of \$700 per annum on the motion of Mr. Ho Leung seconded by Mr. C. H. Lyson.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Amongst the passengers, who left for Manila by the s.s. "President Jefferson" yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Malby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Courtney, and Mrs. F. Gaan.

A Dairy Farm milk carrier at Pokfulam, has reported that while returning from Hongkong with another lot, two men attacked him near the junction of the Mount Davis and Pokfulam Roads. They pushed him to the ground and stole from him the sum of \$32, subsequently running away up the hillside.

By an inadvertence, it was mentioned in our advertisement of the Hongkong Boxing Association yesterday, that the fight between Morgan and Chadwick was for a championship weight championship of the Colony. As will be seen from our notice of the forthcoming "journey" in the same issue, the contest is a light weight one. Morgan, who is the welterweight champion of the Colony, has agreed to fight in this class for the championship, and is training down to this weight (145 lbs) accordingly.

### INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

#### SHANGHAI'S DECISIVE VICTORY.

SUPERIOR PLAY WINS.

The long looked forward to Interport football match between the local team and Shanghai took place yesterday, before what is possibly a record attendance for Hongkong football, quite ten thousand spectators being present. They lined the sides and the seating accommodation was crammed full, advantage being taken of the trees close handy by enthusiastic Chinese. Amongst those present were H.E. the General Officer Commanding, The Hon. Dr. G. Severn, Sir William Rees Davies, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. R. M. Dyer. The Band of the King's Regiment under Bandmaster Hemeley played selections both before the game and during the interval.

The ground was in first class condition, the rain having made no impression. Special mention might be made of the excellent Police arrangements for controlling the crowd, Inspector Blackman being in charge of a strong contingent.

#### THE PLAY.

Shanghai won the toss and elected to defend the pavilion end. Begg started the game and Shanghai pressed. Foul play relieving Chu Kwong-yeung was easily robbed by Quayle and play was transferred where Stewart was pulled up for fouling, the free kick being sent behind by Phillips. Cap tie football was the order and each end was visited in turn but neither Gualle had very hard work to do. Forsyth tried an individual effort which failed, Quayle easily beating him for the ball. Shanghai's left wing tried several runs down but Huds n had them well in hand and prevented them shooting. Shanghai were pressing and the home defence had a hard time, but they held out and Swan only had one shot to dispose of which he did in his usual quiet way. Goldman was through but had the misfortune to handle when well placed for a shot. At the other end the home left wing was pulled up several times for offside, which spoilt some promising movements and half time arrived with Hongkong pressing. No score.

Restarting, Hongkong pressed for a few minutes but they could not get near enough to the goal to be dangerous and eventually play was transferred by Valentine fouling. At the other end Coulcher also fouled Gerard, Quayle relieving the free kick to Wilton. That player sent through to Goldman and Gerard failing to hold him he went in and beat Swan from close range amidst great applause.

From the kick Hongkong went away and Phillips was pulled up for fouling. He appeared to resent the Referee's decision and was ordered to leave the field which he did after some hesitation. For a time after this play seemed dull, but eventually Shanghai woke up and had the home defence on a string, the left wing especially having Gerard guessing all the time. From a good movement by Wilton the second goal was scored. He went down, and beating Hudson and Gerard centred to Coulcher who was unmarked in the goal area and from such close range easily beat Swan. A few minutes later Coulcher obtaining sent forward to Goldman who shot. Swan saved but the ball bounding back Daisy returned into the net and Shanghai were three up. Hongkong started to attack and Begg sent in a long shot that Remedios had no difficulty in clearing. Hudson was pulled up for fouling Gerard cleared the resulting free kick and with the ball in midfield the final whistle went leaving Shanghai winners of the game by 3 goals to none.

Referee: Mr. Williams. Linesmen: Messrs. Hollands and Smith. The Shanghai team were far and away superior to the Hongkong team in all departments. They had fine combination and understood "one another's play." On the other hand Hongkong never looked like settling down to their game, combination was lacking, each forward doing too much individual play. Stewart was off form, in fact he seemed very nervous from the start. Leung Yik Tong was the only one to play in anything like form. Gerard and Chan, he indulged in fancy play, the former kicking wildly and not attempting to place the ball to his forwards, and he was no doubt responsible for at least one of the goals scored. Swan in goal was on his usual form and could not be blamed for the goals registered. Wilton, Madeo and Quayle were the outstanding players in the Shanghai team.

### ELOPEMENT SEQUEL.

#### CHAUFFEUR JAILED.

HARBOURING YOUNG GIRL.

The Chinese chauffeur formerly in the employ of Mr. Ho Cheuk was yesterday sentenced by Mr. R. E. Landell to two months' hard labour for harbouring a girl, the charge of her lawful guardian being dismissed.

At a previous hearing it was stated that the complainant, who is fifteen years of age, was the grand-daughter to a former nurse of Mr. Ho Cheuk, at whose house she had been brought up as one of the family. According to the prosecution, defendant took the girl to his house at Park Street, Yaumatei, and stopped with her for three nights after which she repeated and left him.

Mr. A. E. Wood, Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs prosecuted, defendant being legally represented by Mr. R. E. A. Webster.

Yesterday, defendant's mother in the witness-box stated that when her son brought complainant home she disapproved but he did not heed her and the girl remained.

In the box, defendant denied being the moving spirit of the affair. The girl told in love with him, he said, and begged to be taken away. Her escape was the result of his taking her for a walk in Kowloon in deference to her request. She refused to go home although all the time that she stayed in his house, he implored her to do so.

His Worship remarked that defendant's story was not consistent with his mother's evidence nor with his own admission that he had stopped with her at night. As stated, the first charge was dismissed, the Magistrate considering that there was no proof.

On the second charge Mr. Webster submitted that the girl was impure and that she was determined to stay with defendant, that he had to tell her to return to his grandmother.

The Magistrate observed that the evidence of defendant's mother alone was sufficient to convict him and passed sentence as stated.

They go only having three shots to save during all the game.

#### HONGKONG HOTEL DINNER.

##### SHANGHAI TEAM ENTERTAINED.

The members of the Shanghai Interport football team were entertained by the Hongkong Football Association to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last night, the occasion being primarily to present the interport soccer flag which Shanghai so successfully won yesterday afternoon. The function was attended by members of both teams and among those present were Mr. R. J. Wilton, President of the Hongkong Football Association, Mr. W. S. Campbell, manager of the Shanghai team, Mr. R. M. Dyer, president of the Hongkong Football Club and Mr. E. E. Annett, who played for Hongkong in an interport match so long ago as 1908.

In handing the flag over to Mr. J. A. Quayle, captain of the Shanghai team, Mr. Wilton confessed as a sportsman that the best team had won, but in spite of that Hongkong, he said, were not going to pat their tail between their legs and say they were beaten. They hoped to bring the flag back with them when they visited Shanghai next year. (applause)

In responding the Shanghai skipper first of all tendered his apologies for not being able to play on Saturday as arranged. He also agreed that the better side had won the match although in the first half he himself was inclined to be doubtful. Concluding, he thanked Hongkong for their hospitality towards his team. (applause)

On behalf of Hongkong Mr. J. Stewart, the captain, in an appropriate little speech said that although his team had lost they had done their best. He alluded to the fact that South China had four men representing Hongkong in the interport match and although they had put forward their best efforts he was afraid they were a little timid when they came up against big men like Mr. Quayle (laughter). On behalf of the Shanghai team he wished Shanghai every success (applause).

On the proposition of Mr. Wilton the toast of the King was proposed and he also asked Hongkong to drink the health of the visiting team while the toast of Hongkong was proposed by Mr. Campbell.

At intervals the company were kept in high spirits with songs from Mr. McLeod, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Leung Yik Tong. Philanthropic solos were provided by Mr. Nathan, while Mr. Zallady was very amusing with his impromptu character impersonations. A merry evening closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

During the function medals were presented to the members of both teams.

### "KATINKA."

#### A BRIGHT AND BREEZY PIECE.

Though it takes as a piece the pungency of the more full-fledged fare with which the J. C. Williamson Company have been regaling us, "Katinka," the new American musical comedy with which they made their first digression from Gilbert and Sullivan, achieved very marked success at the Theatre Royal last night. It was in every way a very happy performance. Unfettered by tradition and more or less free from the risk of hypercritical comparison (since the play has not got as far as London yet) the artists seemed more than usually inclined to let themselves go with the result that "Katinka" was presented with a brightness, a verve and a swing which made its enthusiastic reception by the big audience a certainty from the opening chorus.

It must be confessed that there is not much "to" the new piece. Unless it were the sweetly haunting refrain in which Miss Patti Russell's sympathetic soprano found expression in "Rackety Coo" one did not hear people humming its music going over on the last ferry. What however it lacks musically—and much of the music is fascinating in spite of being ephemeral—it amply atones for in point of vivacity, movement and colour. The artists were able to put lots of life into the dry bones of the skeleton-like plot and the circumstances that the three acts were placed respectively in Russia, Constantinople and Paris gives scope for effective staging of which the fullest advantage has been taken.

The action of the piece centres around the marriage of the beautiful Katinka to a Russian nobleman who already has a wife somewhere about. At just the right moment there providentially turns up Thaddeus T. Hopper, "always in a hurry," who in order to assist the course of true love, offers to help Katinka unseat the villain's wife in a Constantinople harem. In the Turkish capital he gets into all sorts of scrapes and has several exceedingly difficult moments with Mrs. Thaddeus T.

As the breezy Mopser Mr. Victor Prince was always in the picture and he was very largely responsible for the success of the piece. His local hits were particularly effective. As when, for instance, having been forcibly ejected from the harem he rubbed his head and declared that "that goldarned place was harder to get into than the Karma Club," or when he compared the voice of one of the ladies to "the President Jackson leaving Kowloon wharf"—but it is not fair to mention them all since the piece is to be given again to night, by which time Mr. Prince will no doubt have added a few more topical touches.

Sweet is the only word which fully describes the charming performance of Miss Patti Russell. She had her audience completely captivated and it is to be safely predicted that they will never hear the dove-like notes of "Rackety Coo" without at once picturing her dainty presence as Katinka. Miss Beryl Walkley, had a difficult role as Mrs. Hopper and she sustained it splendidly. Her biggest success perhaps was "I want to marry a male quartette," a number which was harlequined later by Mr. Prince to the great delight of the audience. The dancing, among others, Miss Sylvia Miller and Mr. Harry Williams, was another attractive feature of a show which will be remembered as one of the brightest and breeziest of its kind seen in Hongkong.

There is to be another performance of "Katinka" to-night.

#### FOUND DEAD.

What is believed to be a murder case has been reported from Kowloon City. The body of an unknown Chinese male since removed to the mortuary was found at the earth cutting off Kowloon Tong valley in line with the 100 foot road from Kowloon City. It had several stab wounds on the face and death appears to have taken place during the night of the 18th as the body was quite rigid when found. A blood-stained file dagger was found close by, evidently left by the murderer. Deceased's person had already been searched but no property being left. The motive has not been ascertained as yet.

#### HOCKEY.

##### CLUB V. KINGS.

The following will represent the Club at Sookumpoo to-morrow:—A. Bower, R. G. England, G. Murray, G. H. Piercy, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, the Rev. N. Evans, H. Owen Hughes, F. H. Robinson, W. Woodward, F. O. Miller, E. Schupel. The Club will play in colours.

### INTERPORT GOLF.

#### THIS MORNING'S PLAY.

HONGKONG DO WELL.

The first day of the interport golf between Hongkong and Shanghai opened at Paoing this morning when six singles matches were played. The teams were as follows:—

##### SHANGHAI.

J. B. Ferrier.  
Rev. W. P. Roberts.  
Capt. E. I. Barrett.  
P. W. Porter.  
R. R. Malcolm.  
C. T. Beath.

##### HONGKONG.

A. B. Stewart.  
H. B. Buckland.  
Major Gandy.  
B. Crawford Morgan.  
G. S. Archbutt.  
R. A. Camidge.

Beyond a slight breeze, the weather conditions were ideal for good golf, the greens being nice and dry. At the time of going to press it was very hard to judge which of the two teams would win the match as there was still the four-ball foursomes to be played. Morgan played well for Hongkong, winning 4 up against Beath, who was a little uncertain with his putting.

##### STEWART V. FERRIER.

Hongkong's Captain lost his match against Ferrier who finished 3 up. Stewart started well, but finished badly. He played very skilfully up to the fourth hole and was 2 up. Thaddeus T. Hopper, his form was not up to standard, his putting not being too good. On the other hand, he gave a very creditable performance with his drives. Ferrier was very consistent and fully deserved his win. Both men used their mashes with great effect. Stewart holed out for 2 at the 8th hole, and was well applauded for this very fine performance. So well matched were the players that up to the 10th hole they were all square. The remainder of the play, however, went to Ferrier who proved to be the better man.

##### BUCKLAND V. ROBERTS.

Although Buckland won his match against Roberts 3 up, he was not very confident with his drives, and was erratic on occasions up to the 8th hole. He recovered well at the close however. Roberts was three down at the 6th hole. Buckland stymied him on three or four occasions, and gave him no chance of recovering.

##### GANDY V. BARRETT.

These two players finished up all square. Barrett admitted after the game that his putting was not as accurate as his driving.

##### MORGAN V. BEATH.

Morgan led his man all the way and finished 4 up. He played with confidence and was never seriously threatened by his opponent.

##### ARCHBUTT V. PORTER.

Archbutt won his game 1 up. At the 10th hole he made a remarkably long putt, while at the previous one he stymied his man to great advantage.

##### CAMIDGE V. MALCOLM.

Probably the best result of the morning's play was that of Camidge against Malcolm. The Hongkong man played with extraordinary ability and won easily by 6 up. He played by far the best golf of the morning. He drove long balls and placed well, while he was also very accurate on the greens, holing out with ease.

##### "KISMET."

##### LAST DAY TO-DAY.

Like a romance from the Arabian Nights, the "Kismet" film which the Coronet management are showing to-day for the last time after a highly successful run which packed the popular little picture house at every performance during the China New Year holiday. Obit Skinner, the celebrated American character actor, heads an extremely talented cast and he plays the role of Hajj the Beggar who won him so much fame on the stage. Hajj a vagabond, among the pinnacles of old Bagdad, wins the course of a single day from poverty to the proud place of principal adviser to the Wazir and before the full tale of his adventure is told the audience is introduced to scenes of oriental splendour which seem each more gorgeous than the one that preceded it.



## DR. SUN. CHESRED AND CHAIRE D SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY.

### "MY REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS."

The Great Hall of the University was crowded with students and visitors this morning when Dr. Sun Yat-sen addressed the gathering.

Mr. Edward Ho Tung, Chairman of the University Union presided and others occupying seats at the dais besides Dr. Sun, who was accompanied by Mr. Eugene Chen, included the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., LL.D., Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Lady Brunyate, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Dr. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., and Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Dr. Sun, who arrived with Sir Robert, was greeted with vociferous cheers on his arrival and his entry into the Hall was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. The students remained standing for several minutes waving their hats and loud cheers were intermingled with the tapping of canons.

All the speeches were frequently punctuated with applause and Dr. Sun seemed visibly moved by the receipt as accorded him.

When the proceedings concluded a number of undergraduates rushed the dais and "chaired" Dr. Sun out into the grounds where a photograph was taken.

### "A GREAT CHINESE."

Introducing Dr. Sun, Mr. Edward Ho Tung said that it was a privilege to be able to ask Dr. Sun to give an address and it was no less good fortune that he had kindly consented to their request. "Words were not necessary to introduce Dr. Sun whose name was synonymous with that of China. His experiences, if recorded in book form would no doubt, form one of the most interesting romances one could read. If the love of liberty were a test of greatness, if the love of country were a test of greatness, if the love of one's people were a test of greatness, then Dr. Sun would be associated with the name of greatness itself."

Dr. Sun was a graduate of the Hongkong College of Medicine from which the University arose. It had been the wont of his teachers to say that they gave him the greatness but he was inclined to believe that greatness could not be given—it was inborn. And because of that they had before them "a great Chinese, a true gentleman and a large-hearted patriot."

### HON. MR. SEVERN'S REMARKS.

In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Ho Tung called upon Dr. Claud Severn to make a few remarks, before asking Dr. Sun to address them.

The Hon. Mr. Severn said that after the remarks of Mr. Edward Ho Tung there was little left for him to say but he was sure they all appreciated Dr. Sun's kindness in coming there that morning, which was a great honour in view of his short stay in Hongkong. After stating that the absence of the Vice-Chancellor on such an occasion was to be regretted, Mr. Severn said that Dr. Sun has come here because he was not only one of the pupils of the College of Medicine from which the University had sprung, but he believed he was the first to enter and to study under Sir Patrick Manson and Sir James Cantlie, who had done a great deal for health and medical science in the Colony a number of years ago. Mr. Severn also mentioned that he had met Dr. Sun before he came here and he had always hoped that the occasion would arise to enable him to renew his acquaintance. He concluded by extending to Dr. Sun the best wishes of the University.

### DR. SUN.

#### IDEAS BORN IN HONGKONG.

Dr. Sun, on rising to address the gathering was greeted by another prolonged round of applause. He said that he felt a great delight in meeting the students of the University. He felt that he was returning home for this Colony and this very University were his intellectual birthplace. To-day he felt at home to talk. As he was in a hurry, he had had to time to prepare a speech. However, he would like to answer certain questions which were always put to him. He had been asked these questions more than a thousand times, but hitherto had no opportunity to answer. He thought that many of them would like to ask the same question and to day he was in a position to answer. The question was where and how he got his revolutionary ideas? (Laughter). He got the revolutionary idea in this very place, in the colony of Hongkong. (Applause) and he was going to tell them how he got the idea.

#### OUR OBJECT LESSON.

More than thirty years ago, he was studying in the College of Medicine in Hongkong. During his studies after his schoolwork, after his lectures, after his book-reading, he used to stroll the streets of Hongkong. The

city of Hongkong impressed him a great deal then, the orderly crowd and the artistic work at every turn or look. When he studied in Hongkong, he had two vacations every year. During a vacation he returned to his country home in Hengshan, where he stayed each time for several weeks. Every time he left Hongkong he felt the difference. Each time he arrived home he had to be his own policeman, his own protector. The first thing he had to do was to look after his rifle to see how much ammunition was left; he had to prepare for accidents at night. Year after year that happened to him and he began to compare both places. It was not very far from here to his home, which was fifty miles away. He thought of the beautiful streets, the artistic parks, and wondered why Englishmen could do such a thing on this barren rock within seventy or eighty years. Why could not China, in the last four thousand years, have a place like this? After he had studied all that, he went home to persuade his village elders. The elders approved of his ideas and during his vacations he offered himself to sweep the streets. (Applause) Many young men followed him in the way so they began work outside the village. He spoke to a very sympathetic magistrate who also agreed with him but his holiday was up. The magistrate promised that in the next vacation, he would start work. Then next vacation came and he immediately called on him but found that he had been replaced by another magistrate who had paid \$50,000 for the post. Such cases, one after another, impressed him and he returned to Hongkong, not to study, but to take observations of the Hongkong Government.

He found that in Hongkong corruption was the exception, purity the rule. Things were quite the reverse in China, Chinese officials practised corruption as a rule. He proceeded to Canton where he found more corruption. After he finished his education, he took a trip to Peking and found it a hundred times worse than in Canton. His experience was that, after all, the village government was the purest in China.

#### OURING THE COUNTRY.

Then he began to talk with friends, many of whom were soldiers and sailors and he found out from them, more and more, till at last, he was informed that good government in England and other European countries was not natural and did not grow up by itself. Something artificial must apply to it. In England the same corruption existed but, they said "we Englishmen loved liberty and changed the law." "That idea came into my mind. Why could we not change it? They could imitate the same thing and change the government, to stop corruption. This idea, he studied in Hongkong outside of his lectures and education, during his study of medicine. He formed the opinion that human society was the most effective organisation as a government. Without a government, the people could not do anything and he saw that in China, they did not have a government. They were misgoverned for many, many centuries. Accordingly, immediately after graduating from the College of Medicine, he began to mingle with society more and he saw that it was necessary for him to give up his profession of curing men (applause) and spend his time curing the country (applause).

#### "NOT FIGHTING FOR EXTREMES."

The answer to the question as to where he got the revolutionary ideas was—entirely in Hongkong. Of course after he became a revolutionary, people said all sorts of things about him, and people misunderstood that the Chinese revolution was only moderate as compared with European politics.

Dr. Sun went on to say that they were not fighting for extremes, they only wanted orderly and good Government. After many years the organisation finally succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu dynasty and establishing a republic in its place. He went on to speak of the obstacles the republic had encountered in its twelve years of existence mentioning that the sufferings of the people were attributed to the revolution. (The Republic meant everyone to be his own master, and their four hundred million people to be masters of their own.

#### NEW HOUSE FOR OLD.

He compared the replacing of the Monarchy by a Republic to building a new house in place of an old one. He also mentioned the attempts of Yuan Shih kai and the Manchus Emperor to re-establish the Monarchy. These were not the only interruptions to the progress of the Republic as they also had, after the fall of the Manchus to combat the Mandarin classes. During the twelve years they had first of all Yuan Shih kai and now the Tschans with the military class. Permanent peace

## JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

### CRITICISM BY PEERS.

Tokyo, February 10.  
The House of Peers to-day unanimously carried a resolution recommending the Government to adjust and "consolidate foreign policies." The speakers expressed dissatisfaction with the policies pursued for some years which they described as "weak-kneed retrogression" but disclaimed any suggestion of advocating more aggressive methods. Unanimous action by the Upper House on such questions is entirely unprecedented and is regarded in political circles as significant.

The Premier, replying, assured the House that it was the Government's intention to employ its best efforts in accordance with the recommendations of the Peers.—*Reuter.*

### SZECHUAN FIGHTING.

#### LATEST FROM TIENTSIN.

Peking, February 10.  
The warfare in Szechuan is developing. Yang Sen's forces occupied Pu Shui, Heison and Kwochowfu. Fan Mao Hsin defeated Liu Cheng Hsin in South Chungking and the latter retired to Tzutsung. Liu Tsin Hui's troops attempting to enter Szechuan from Shensi, likewise Kung Fuh Chin's forces from Kansu.—*Reuter.*

### "OLD BUT TRUE."

#### ARMIS SMUGGLERS' STORY.

A Chinese watchman previously employed on the s.s. "Empress of Australia" was defended by Mr. A. J. Acrell in Mr. J. R. Wood's court this morning, the charge being possession of a revolver.

Mr. Acrell told the Magistrate that defendant's story though an old one was the true one; he had been asked by a steamer passenger to take the revolver to a boarding-house.

His Worship remarking on the seriousness of smuggling arms into the colony sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour without the option of a fine.

Mr. J. McCallum also appeared to defend two Chinese charged with possession of arms.

Sub-Inspector Spear, who had charge, in outlining the facts of the case, said that one complete revolver, one spare magazine and one revolver minus the chamber were found hidden beneath a tin inside a basket which was marked "Scotch Mints."

Mr. McCallum pleaded guilty on behalf of first defendant and not guilty for the second defendant. In extenuation he told his Worship that the first defendant had been in Vancouver for fifteen years.

The Magistrate accepted the pleas and imposed a fine of \$750, remarking that he would not have given defendant the option of the fine if he had been a member of a crew of the same ship.

### HONGKONG'S HEALTH.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ending yesterday, shows one case of plague, one of diphtheria and two of cerebro-spinal fever, all Chinese.

During the week ended on the 17th, there were recorded four cases of small pox (three Chinese and one American imported) all fatal; three of diphtheria (one British and two Chinese) two fatal; two of cerebro-spinal fever (one British and one Chinese) one fatal; and one fatal Chinese case of influenza, which is not a notifiable disease.

could only be secured by the removal of their corruption and old ideas.

He declared that as soon as the Chinese had good Government they would be contented, "in fact, the million Chinese in the Straits Settlements and the six hundred thousand in Hongkong as examples of Chinese being contented and peaceful citizens under good Government." Dr. Sun concluded by saying to the students that they were studying in an English Colony and in an English University. They must therefore learn the English example of carrying good Government to every part of China.

Afterwards a group photograph was taken of Dr. Sun Yat-sen surrounded by the students in the grounds of the University. Outside the gates, as Dr. Sun was putting his motor car in company with Sir Robert Ho Tung, he was introduced to three American ladies, one of whom was Miss Jean S. Roosevelt, a cousin of the late President Roosevelt of the United States.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### NOTICE.

OWING to the stoppage of the Peak Tramway Service from 1 a.m. on the 21st inst. until further Notice—Motor Vehicles will be permitted to use the new Road to the Peak as far as Stewart Terrace from 10 p.m. on the 20th inst. until the Tramway Company resume service. Motorists are hereby warned of the danger of driving fast, in foggy and wet weather in the Peak district. Heavy Vehicles should be kept to the middle of the road as far as possible.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1923.

### HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IT is notified that the CONCERT advertised for the 27th February has, owing to the discontinuance of the Peak Tramway, been

POSTPONED  
to  
WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1923.

Booking at THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co.

Tickets already purchased will hold good on the altered date.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1923.

### HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1923.  
FEBRUARY 28th & MARCH 1st,  
2nd and 3rd.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the PUBLIC ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH or at the Gate. Price \$5—per day. OLDIERS AND SAILORS in uniform \$1—per day. No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

H. BIRKETT,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

### HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS' BADGES OF ADMISSION TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. Linstead and Davis, Alexandra Buildings opposite before Tuesday, February 27th.

Price \$10.00 per day or \$30.00 for the Meeting.  
H. BIRKETT,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

### HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS have the privilege of introducing two non-members to the MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

A limited number of tickets are available and may be obtained from Messrs. Linstead and Davis, Alexandra Buildings opposite before Tuesday, February 27th.

Price \$10.00 per day or \$30.00 for the Meeting.  
H. BIRKETT,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

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## BOGUS PRINCESS.

## STRANGE STORY OF THE "PRINCESS CARABOO."

In the early years of the nineteenth century Dr. Wilkinson, of Bath, was well known as a kindly and humane man.

It was quite natural, therefore, that his servant should call him out of his study one wet evening, when a young woman was found, cold and dripping, upon his door-step—and a young woman, moreover, who could speak not one word of English, writes V. Medley in the *Gloucester Herald*.

She was a strangely picturesque figure, this young foreigner, pretty and slim and appealing, with great dark eyes, an olive skin, and with vivid features, and flowers twisted into her long, black hair.

She wore a single, brightly coloured garment, and strings of barbaric beads round her neck, together with a chain of twisted gold. She pointed to this continually, repeating the words, "Jesse Manduce."

Dr. Wilkinson was vastly intrigued. This was something unusual in the quiet life of fashionable Bath. He took the girl into his house, provided her with food and clothes, and tried to soothe her timidity and discover her name and race. But signs were her only known language, although she talked incessantly in an unintelligible tongue, which sounded rather like Hindi.

By signs, then, the doctor at last discovered that the girl was called Caraboo, and that she was a Princess in her own land, the island of Javasu, where Jesse Manduce, her father, reigned as King. Dr. Wilkinson, also, gathered, by degrees, that the pretty Princess had been captured by pirates, carried across the seas, and finally jumped overboard and swam ashore when they came in sight of land—arriving finally, by this means, at Bath, and the house of the good-hearted doctor.

## A CLEVER DECEPTION.

News of this interesting stranger spread rapidly, for Dr. Wilkinson had many friends in Bath and Bristol, and they all came to visit the strange Princess. She would not wear the sophisticated clothes which the doctor provided; she would eat nothing except fruit and fish, and these must be fresh and raw. Once a week she went up into a little room under the roof and worshipped the sun, which she called Allah Talla.

The doctor discovered that she could write and provided her with pens and paper. Sitting upon a mat, she covered sheet after sheet with fine script, which seemed oddly European in formation and yet conformed to no known language. Dr. Wilkinson and his friends from Bristol and Bath pored over the pages, and could make nothing of them; then they were sent to the most learned scholars of both Oxford and Cambridge—with the same result.

The girl's beauty and sweetness of expression, her gentleness and timidity drew people to see her from all over the district. Several wealthy ladies of Bristol wished to adopt her, and gave her money and trinkets; she was grateful, but she made no attempt to learn to speak English, or to communicate except by signs.

Caraboo had one fashion. She loved to fence with the weapons in Dr. Wilkinson's collection, using sword and dagger after the medieval fashion, one in each hand.

After the Princess had been a wonder for considerably more than nine days, suddenly and without warning, she disappeared—and when a hue and cry was raised to discover her whereabouts a good deal more was discovered than either Dr. Wilkinson or his friends had desired.

For it was proved beyond the possibility of doubt that Caraboo was an impostor—probably one of the cleverest impostors on record, as her past history showed as well as her latest adventure.

## SERVANT GIRL'S MASQUERADE.

Her real name was Mary Baker, and she had been born in 1792 at the little Devonshire village of Witheridge, her father and mother being respectable labouring people.

From childhood the girl had been wild and strange. Her mother taught her to card and spin wool, and, in the summer, she was employed by a neighbouring farmer to weed the fields, but from the first, Mary cared only for boyish occupations, wandering half naked through the woods, and swimming like a fish in every pond and stream.

What remains as so extraordinary is that, in spite of this running wild, the girl somehow acquired a knowledge of human nature and human habits which enabled her to play many parts—and play them well—in the years which followed.

Mrs. Baker soon despaired of Mary as a useful member of society. As the girl would not help her in the house or garden, her mother got a place for her as domestic servant in Exeter, but she ran away after a few days, and embarked upon a series of the most amazing adventures.

Mary Baker must really have been one of the greatest amateur actresses the world has ever known! She rarely begged outright; that would have been unartistic. She depended rather upon her prettiness and her pathos to excite pity and gain help, food, and money. In this way she was assisted during her wanderings by many private persons, by the Stranger's Friends Society, and by the chaplain of a London hospital, where she was carried when seized with fever.

This chaplain found her a situation as servant, which she accepted gratefully, and left very soon after. For Mary had come to the conclusion that life in service was too dull to be endured—at any rate as a girl. She put on man's dress, and actually took the place of a footman in her own native village of Witheridge, at a large house near to her father's cottage. Here she remained for a long time, without being discovered by her parents, for the future Princess Caraboo possessed the extraordinary art of altering her features at will as to be utterly unrecognisable.

After several years of a footman's life, Mary was sent one winter's day on a message to a village some miles away, and was overtaken by a terrible snowstorm. Overwhelmed in a drift, she was nearly frozen to death, and only rescued just in time by some country people, who took her to their cottage. In their efforts to revive her, her sex was discovered—and once more Mary ran away in search of further adventures.

## ADVENTURES IN SCOTLAND.

She found them this time in Scotland, where she played the part of a pretty "war widow," saying that her husband had been killed in the Napoleonic wars, and giving her name as Mrs. Mackintosh. She held various situations, provided by people who took pity on her apparent helplessness, and sympathised, as patriotic Scots, with her assumed nationality.

For—and here is where her cleverness is so amazing—this Devonshire girl who had never before been across the Border, managed to speak with such an unimpeachable Scottish accent that she deceived all who met her.

After a year or two, Mary wearied of Scotland, and set off towards the South again, tramping the roads, sleeping under hedges or in haystacks, but often obtaining comfortable shelter by means of those appealing eyes of hers.

It was in this way that she reached Bath, and suddenly formed the scheme of impersonating the Cambril Princess, Caraboo—a scheme which succeeded so well that, even after her exposure as a fraud, many people refused to believe that Mary Baker and Caraboo were one and the same person.

Her part, as we have seen, was sustained amazingly well. The language which she talked was not mere gibberish—so many scholars affirmed—but something which had definite words and phrases and sounds, though they must have been of her own invention. And the same must be said of her written language; it could not have been obviously rubbish, since it deceived the learned students of the two Universities.

How this girl obtained the requisite knowledge is a marvel; since she had had practically no education, and since she set out to deceive not ignorant and easily-duped people, but a society of clever and well-read men and women.

When the imposture was discovered, as we have said, Princess Caraboo vanished—and so did Mrs. Mackintosh, Mary Baker, and all the other aliases which she assumed.

## UNFINISHED NOVELS.

## BOOKS COMPLETED BY ANOTHER HAND.

Very few torso-novels finished by another hand have seen the light, observes John O'London's Weekly. The two most recent instances have been a novel finished by the wife of William de Morgan, and "The Curate's Story," a novel left unfinished by Charles Kingsley and completed forty years later by his daughter, "Lucas Malet." But everybody knows that Stevenson died as Dickens did, literally with the pen in his fingers, and right in the middle of a prospective masterpiece.

But who could bend the bow of Ulysses? Was there a living writer with the gift of Stevenson's glamour and anything approaching his inimitable style? When "Dead Man's Rock" saw the light, signed with the mystic letter "Q," Punch asked if Stevenson and Rider Haggard had been in collaboration. Who, then, better fitted to finish R.L.S.'s posthumous novel than Quiller-Couch?

He was commissioned to try his hand on "St. Ives," the novel Stevenson had well advanced before his death, and it is universally agreed he did his task well. It is, indeed, difficult for the average reader to tell where Stevenson left off and where "Q" began.

Many have tried to finish "Edwin Drood," but the opinion still holds that none have succeeded. The "mystery" remains. Dickens's great contemporary was in the midst of "Denis Duval" in the *Cornhill* when he died at Christmas, 1870.

Thackeray was editing the magazine at the time, and was engaged in writing the serial month by month. He almost invariably required the push of urgency to get him to settle down to lengthy work, and at first it was feared that there was no data by which to continue the novel. Yet despite a certain indecision he was an ultra-careful scribe, and it was found that he had left full notes of the development of the story, and Frederick Greenwood finished it without its continuity being broken.

If "The Watsons" has ever been finished I am not aware of it. It is the novel left in his desk unfinished by that wonderful little woman, Jane Austen, who has gained the enthusiastic admiration of such great men as Scott, Coleridge, Macaulay, and FitzGerald. It is not probable that death actually cut this novel short; but that it was abandoned, or at least laid aside, for a time, for other work; but Miss Austen was actually engaged on a nameless novel when death claimed her, that White Scourge which has been so fatal to genius.

## FLAUNTED LUXURY.

## SERMON TO ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Preaching at a service to members of the theatrical profession at Manchester Cathedral, the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. W. S. Swayne, said that a great responsibility rested on the public as on the promoters, for they could not expect promoters to put on good films if the public did not support them. There were people who still looked on the theatre as being wicked. Such people were simply creating artificial evils as much as those mistaken people who would forbid all dancing because it led occasionally to mischief or who desired prohibition because wine or beer led occasionally to drunkenness.

People must meet temptation and resist it instead of hedging themselves round with unecessary precautions.

The Bishop of Chester, Dr. Paget, formerly Bishop of Stoney, in his diocesan *Gazette* says: "I cannot help wondering at what seems a really provocative display of luxury in what everyone says are hard times. I was in London three weeks ago and I cannot remember ever having seen so lavish a show of costly unnecessary luxuries flaunted there in the more fashionable streets. Silks and satins, pearls and diamonds, very expensive toys, and masses of chocolate. There is something heartless as well as dangerous in wastefulness face to face with real want."

After she left Bath in the character of the savage Princess, no more was ever heard of her. That she played many future parts we can scarcely doubt, for Mary had surely as many lives—and as many roles—as a cat.

But as Caraboo, the lovely savage, she flutters into the limelight for one brief moment—and then disappears.

## TRAGIC LETTERS.

## EMPERESS FREDERICK BROKEN-HEARTED.

A telegram from Berlin gave extracts from letters written by the Empress Frederick, mother of the ex-Kaiser, to Frau Henriette Schröder, wife of a formerly well-known Liberal member of the Reichstag, and a keen advocate of the reform of popular education in Germany. These letters form only a very small, but decidedly a most absorbing portion of the recently issued biography of Frau Schröder, as they throw an intimate light upon a little known side of the character of a highly gifted woman, and reveal some of the difficulties with which she had to contend during her enlightened husband's brief occupation of the Imperial throne and after his death.

The two women were brought together by their common interest in popular education and social reform, particularly in relation to womanhood. Their first interview took place in 1877, and Frau Schröder describes her impression of the Empress (at that time the Crown Princess) in a letter to her sister Anna. The conversation, lasting nearly two hours, turned almost entirely on educational and social questions. "I was so deeply delighted with our talk," Frau Schröder writes, "not because I was the Crown Princess who was so intensely interested in all questions, as because she has such sound and up-to-date views. She is more in favour of thorough, practical work and character building than on much book learning for young people. And what a good mother and housewife she is! Fraulein de Pennington has told me casually a few little things. At first she was before all else a mother—she nursed her children almost entirely herself—but now, as she has no more children, she thinks only of her duty as a princess. How simple, and natural!"

The friendship between these two warm-hearted women lasted more than twenty years, and became so intimate that the Imperial lady both as Crown Princess and later as Empress, revealed her inmost thoughts in conversation and correspondence with Frau Schröder. The tender and sympathetic nature of these letters is disclosed in many of these letters. She writes, for example, from San Remo, in March, 1888:

Dear Frau Schröder—Really I have very few moments for writing, but I must send you a couple of lines to thank you for your splendid letter. I have been having a very hard time here in many respects. Thank God, our dear patient—(i.e., Crown Prince Frederick)—is getting better every day, and although sleep and appetite leave something to be desired, and the ugly cough has not yet disappeared his strength is good, and his spirits also, and he spends much time on the balcony; reading, writing, and so forth are no effort for him. Thank God, we are in a climate where we can make use of every sunny hour, so that he can breathe plenty of fresh air! I think that we shall be at home in about eight weeks. As soon as he has got over this season and the weather is somewhat warmer, we shall be able to return to Germany. I must now say a hasty good-bye. Greetings to your husband.—Your

CROWN PRINCESS.

## WRONGS AND INJUSTICES.

On November 28, 1898, the Empress Frederick writes from Wind Castle:

Dear Frau Schröder—Hearty thanks for your letter. So many proofs of sympathy and attachment deeply comfort my poor, broken heart, and outweigh the insults and mortifications, the wrongs and injustices which I cannot yet forget, although every day I say to myself that it is not all wickedness, but to a great extent folly; though against folly the gods themselves fight in vain!

Here I am surrounded by everything that can do my heart good: love, understanding, tender feeling; and intercourse with my own people is a great comfort. I am particularly thankful for being near my mother, whose heart understands and feels with mine in everything, and who mourns with me with all her soul.

The writer mentions the persecution of Professor Giffen, the publisher of the diary of the Empress Frederick III., and proceeds:

But I would rather not say what I think at least, not on paper, because Russian conditions prevail in Berlin, and I might do you some harm. In a State which is ruled by the police one must have no opinions at all, and to give expression to them only affords a welcome excuse for persecuting them. Upon whom it is desired, on the instructions of the authority, to "fix something unpleasant." I am filled with longing when I think of all this—about any sort of a future I have entirely ceased to think, because I cannot picture it to myself, and see no light in this darkness, since, our good angel, our guardian spirit, our star of hope has departed.

from us. Farewell, and may you and all our friends have a good winter. That is the heartfelt wish of your

KAISERIN FREDERICH.

When the Empress has been rather frank in the expression of her feelings and opinions, one finds her telling her correspondent to "be very careful with this letter." She makes frequent mention of her loneliness, and the bitterness caused by the calumnies brought against her by her son's entourage. Thus she writes from Homburg (June, 1890):

It may be true that time brings healing, but it has not been my experience, and this year has been so full of harshness and bitterness for me, and my indignation is still so great, that the longing daily grows stronger for him who was our protection and our hope, our pride and our joy. For each one of your dear words I must thank you. Your understanding and feel the whole weight, the maddening cruelty of the fate which has stricken me, leaving in ruins all that is known as good fortune and hope! I feel so lonely, so isolated, and whirled away from the position at which it had seemed to be our duty to stand and to work; forsaken, betrayed, and calumniated by so many whose interest it seems to act in this manner! Yes, it is very, very hard!

But I am comforted by the faithfulness of the few friends who have remained true to me, and the conviction that it is all for the "Good Cause" that I must suffer so much gives me strength! That cause cannot always be suppressed, and if it should not prevail, then every good and intelligent patriot will at least know that it would have been better for Germany, Europe, and the whole world if it had triumphed, and that we—its representatives, ought not to have been so wickedly deceived and calumniated as it appears to have been thought necessary to do in every way in the last two years! During the past week I have read many touching poems, many beautiful articles, which showed me that our dearly loved Kaiser is not forgotten, and that many a true heart keeps him in remembrance, mourns for him, and bewails the fate that took him so untimely from us! That does me good.

NOTICE AND BOX.

Amidst all her woes the Empress finds time to discuss with Frau Schröder the various philanthropic projects and institutions in which they were both interested, and to read articles in the German, English, and French reviews, but the note of sadness is rarely absent. After describing how her son has turned against her—(this passage was quoted by our Berlin Correspondent)—the Empress writes: "To bear this cross in patience, together with all the woes that rend my heart, is terribly hard." The letter continues:

A very pleasant occupation for me is the furnishing of my future "home"—(the English word is used)—at Kronberg. There is so much to do that the work can only proceed slowly. There I will dedicate all remembrances to him and the whole house to his beloved memory. There his spirit shall rule, and thus alone can his poor, forsaken, broken wife secure a little peace in her loneliness and in her pain. I shall be able to be more independent there than anywhere else, as it will be my own property. I only wish that my friends could come to live there.

Of course, the most interesting letter in the collection is that in which the Empress Frederick scathingly criticises the politics of her son, the ex-Kaiser, and the conduct of his entourage. The long extracts telegraphed by our Berlin Correspondent may be usefully supplemented by the following reference to the relations between England and Germany:

I am glad that for the moment the two States, England and Germany, are holding together, and perhaps there will be a crumb of profit here and there for the good cause, possibly also the blind hatred of the German public against England and her institutions will unconsciously be a little softened. Upon my own fate, however, it does not have any beneficial effect. My son believes that only he—but not his parents—would have brought about an "Entente Cordiale" with England. They would only have damaged German interests, but he would have advanced them. Furthermore, people in England are absolutely indifferent to the persecution (for which he was principally responsible) which his parents had to endure in 1897-1898. Had he been criticised then, the blame would have been laid only on his mother, who had slandered him and betrayed him all his triumphs. People in England are now completely convinced that all the blame for the misunderstandings rests with his parents and not with himself. Prince Bismarck is also a convinced escapee. When anybody convinces W. that something has gone wrong, then it was all Prince B.'s fault.

The distrust of his parents, of the Liberal party, and of all real friends, unfortunately, becomes stronger in him every day, and the

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## KRAFT CHEESE

The perfection of flavour

Uniformity &amp; Excellence

80 cents per lb.

## SPECIAL DISPLAY

OF

## NEW MILLINERY AND FLOWERS

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## WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW &amp; CO., LTD.

## NEW PARIS MODEL HATS

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

## FOR RACE WEEK

CALL AND INSPECT.

## PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

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HONGKONG.

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FINEST VERY OLD

RED STAR

## SCOTCH WHISKY

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belief in all the malignant rumours which were suggested to him from so many sides is not yet shaken. The manner in which he broke with Prince B. was most unfortunate, and no heroic act. There was no desire to repudiate an evil and corrupt system, whose principles were known and condemned, whose pernicious effects, and mischievous measures, it was hoped finally to remove; but one no longer desired the personal, inconvenient interference of a powerful Minister. His grandfather and father often found the preponderance of this man somewhat annoying. The one endured it, because everything was right in his eyes that was Conservative and anti-Liberal, and because B. forcibly impressed him, and he himself was of a moderate disposition. The other, because, out of love for the Fatherland, he wished to accomplish the change to better ways gradually and carefully, not by sudden and violent shocks, but step by step. He would never have behaved otherwise than chivalrously and considerately to Prince B., an historical personality with a great prestige, although he might often have had to regard him as an opponent.

The last letter in this very interesting series is one in which the Empress, in extremely touching words, offers her condolence and sympathy to Herr Schröder on the death of his wife.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

All preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the "advertisements" column at the prevailing rate.



MISCHA ELMAN'S  
ROMANCE

## HIS "IDEAL GIRL."

After a very short life, the romance of Mischa Elman, the violinist, and Miss Mildred Stone, his "ideal girl," has ended. The father of the "ideal girl," Mr. A. F. Stone, according to the New York correspondent of the Central News, gave out a statement for publication, saying: "Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stone announce that the engagement between their daughter Mildred and Mischa Elman has been terminated." He declined to amplify the statement, "but," he added, "at some future time I may have something further to say." Miss Niza Elman, sister of the violinist, further confirmed the end of the engagement, and added: "They had a disagreement, and a week ago ended their plans to marry. They have agreed that they had made a mistake." Miss Stone and Mr. Elman met at Lake Placid last July while the violinist, just back from a European concert tour, was a guest of Mr. Rudolf Polk, brother-in-law of Mrs. Stone. Their marriage had been arranged for next summer, with a wedding trip in Europe.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS.

Bolton Castle, (Dudwell & Co.) from New York, Shanghai. — Kowloon Wharf.  
Derwent, (Thei Thuan.) from Saigon. — A25.  
Sunning, (B. & S.) from Shanghai. — Amoy. — B11.  
Soochow, (B. & S.) from Canton. — B9.  
Azy le Rideau, (M. M. Co.) from Marseilles, Haiphong. — Kowloon Wharf.  
Boroso Maru, (Nanyo Y. K.) from Surabaya, Balikpapan. — Off Stonewater.  
Sylvan Arrow, (St. Oil Co.) from San Francisco. — Lai Choo Kok.  
Tahoe, (St. Oil Co.) from San Francisco, Singapore. — Lai Choo Kok.  
Apoy, (Wo Fat Sing.) Saigon. — Off Stonewater.  
DEPARTURES.  
Ampullaria, (A. P. C.) for Balikpapan. — February 20.  
Hanyang, (B. & S.) for Canton. — February 20.  
Helios, (Kung Cheng) for Canton. — February 20.  
Tijuanas, (J.O.J.L.) for Surabaya. — February 20.  
Azy le Rideau, (M. M. Co.) for Yokohama, Shanghai. — February 20.  
Lokang, (J.M. & Co.) for Shanghai, Swatow. — February 20.  
Nisel Maru, (Sato & Co.) for Hongay. — February 20.  
Amberst, (On Fat & Co.) for Hoihow. — February 21.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Philharmonic Society's concert which had been advertised for Feb. 27, has, owing to the discontinuance of the Peak Tramway, been postponed to Wednesday, March 7.

The February Criminal Sessions open in the Supreme Court tomorrow. Both Judges will sit as the calendar is a heavy one, consisting of no fewer than 20 cases, the majority of which are of unlawful possession of arms.

The Lordships of the Chief Justice and the Paine Judge will give judgment at 4 p.m. tomorrow in the case in which two Chinese are appealing against a conviction by a jury at the last sessions for the forgery of \$1 banknotes of the Kwong Yik Bank.

A complimentary copy of the music which Mr. Eric Rice wrote for "The Tempest" has been forwarded to the China Mail by the Amateur Dramatic Club. Copies are procurable from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and Messrs. Anderson's Music stores at \$2 apiece.

An advertisement in today's issue invites members of the Club Lusitano and the Portuguese community generally, to attend a meeting in the Luis de Camoes Hall of the Club at 5.15 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday) for the purpose of discussing a matter of great importance.

BRITISH TRADE WITH  
CHINA.ENGINEERS MAKE RAPID  
STRIDES.

Any attempt to estimate the extent of China's trade with the world during 1922 must be governed by two points of conflict—China's internecine strife, which throughout the greater part of the year, to say the least, has been intermittent; and, secondly, the gradual but marked recovery of European countries from the post-war adjustments of commerce and industry. If the one balances the other in the effect on China's trade, the eventual statistics will show no worse conditions than those revealed by 1921 figures, and may indeed show slight improvement.

The two main features in China's trade with Great Britain are piece-goods and engineering. In the latter Great Britain has made rapid strides; the lowered cost of production at home being responsible for her manufactures in some cases being able to compete in price not only with American but with Japanese goods. In certain cotton mill accessories, Japanese competition has been adequately met by British competition. In textile machinery American, which obtained a good hold of the China market during the war years, is now not wholly able to compete with British manufacturers, and in this item in China's imports of machinery Great Britain's position is again being re-established.

Values only can be taken to gauge the extent of the machinery and engineering trade, but as the ratio of exchange in China as between the foreign Powers has not differed to any appreciable extent, values can be taken as an indication of the trade and approximation of the trade done, even if they are not minutely accurate. Taking values, therefore, in the seven items which cover machinery trade with China—viz., machine tools, agricultural, processing, textile, brewing other kinds of machinery, and electrical material and fittings—Great Britain in 1921 held the lead in four, America held the lead twice, and second four times; and third once. Taking the same in percentages, Great Britain in 1921 held 35.87 per cent. of the machinery trade, America 31.20, Japan 15.12, and Germany 2.12. America's figures show a considerable decrease compared with 1920, Great Britain's a considerable increase.

Although, as stated above, figures are not available for the whole of China, Great Britain's imports of machinery into Shanghai for the first nine months of this year, based on value, were 52.20 per cent., America 25.08 per cent., Japan 9.20 per cent., Germany 7.40 per cent. These figures, though they can only be taken approximately, nevertheless are a fairly reliable indication of the trade of China, in which Hongkong is not taken into account and show the re-establishment of British prestige.

Taking the items separately, only once in the past ten years has Great Britain's position in the textile industry in China occupied second place; in machine tools she now leads, also in propelling machinery and other kinds. One cannot ignore, however, in considering this market that Germany is increasing her business, and particularly is this noticeable in electrical power plants, for which there is a growing demand, and in electrical goods. She is helped to a considerable extent by the favourable exchange, though German merchants in China are reluctant to quote in marks, preferring sterling or the American dollar. Nevertheless, it is a competition which is advancing, and one in which the British manufacturer could do much more than he is presently doing. At the present time the actual business in spinning machinery is very small, though inquiries are numerous, the tendency being for manufacturers in China to devote their attention to the installation of weaving plants, and in this direction there are bright prospects for the British manufacturer.

The future is much brighter than it has been for some time, but progress is held in check by the unsettled state of the country. The British manufacturer need not fear a reversion from long credits may cost him a few orders. Instances have come to light in which competitors of British houses in the machinery trade have offered exceptionally long credits, one within the knowledge of the writer, in which the final payment was dated four years after the signing of the contract. In other branches of the trade of China Great Britain is making a share, but in one—the motor-car trade—she has not, and unless there is a radical change, never will. British cars are too expensive; they are from 25 per cent. to over 100 per cent. dearer than American cars and are which in advance of cars of Continental make. American, until recently, did about 80 per cent. of the motor-car trade in China, and though cheaper Continental cars, including those of German manufacture, are now on the market, there can be no doubt that the United States will continue to dominate this business. It is all a question of price. For the first nine months of this year motor cars were imported into China through Shanghai alone as follows:—America 268, Germany 71, Italy 90, Canada 32, Great Britain 29, France 20, Philippines 5, Russia 6, Belgium 6, Japan 5, Honolulu, Egypt, Netherlands, India and P.M.S. one each.

## NEW INDIA PORT.

ONLY REFUGE IN 1,000  
MILES.

Developments are on foot to create one of the finest harbours in the world on the east coast of India. "Vizagapatam harbour," said Sir George Godfrey, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, "situated half way between Calcutta and Madras, is a very necessary port for this 1,100 miles of the east coast of India. Madras harbour does not offer safe protection during cyclones, and therefore there is, practically speaking, no port of refuge for vessels between Colombo and Calcutta.

A scheme for a harbour at Vizagapatam has been under consideration for many years. It is not intended that a large harbour should be constructed in the first instance. The first stage will be the natural physical formation of the backwater permits of progressive development, both by both, as the trade of the port develops. Some 15 or 20 years must elapse for the harbour to be made into one of the finest in the world.

WAR MEMORIAL TOO  
PROMINENT?OBJECTIONS TO EDINBURGH  
CASTLE SCHEME.

The proposal to place the National War Memorial within the precincts of Edinburgh Castle has aroused considerable discussion in Scotland, and Sir Robert Lorimer's original plans have been modified to meet the objections which the Ancient Monuments Board (Scotland) expressed in a report to the First Commissioner of Works.

The Board, however, remains unsatisfied. It thinks that the substitution of a lower building for the old North Barracks will change the traditional character of the Castle, and from Princes Street—an outline which has remained substantially the same for 600 years. The Board thinks, too, that the proposed shrine as viewed from the surrounding country "would form an isolated and dominant feature foreign to the traditional character of the Castle buildings, and decidedly superseding the Crown square block as the centre of interest."

## "RED" SHIP.

## "EQUALITY" IN PRACTICE.

## ON THE BRIDGE.

Whilst the pilot was taking the steamer to sea an untidy seaman, gobbling a thick slice of bread, mounted the bridge and conversed with the first officer. "What is he doing here," the pilot asked of the officer. "Oh, he's just come up for a yarn," the officer replied nonchalantly.

Captain Hellensten, master of the Finnish ship "Kensington," recently in port at Sydney, tells of this incident, which he says is typical of the "discipline" on Russian Bolshevik vessels.

There was a Bolshevik steamer, the "Karl Marx," in port at Hull, when we were there, said the captain. It displayed the red flag prominently. From what I could gather its master was not a Bolshevik. He seemed to be at his post under duress. His wages exceeded those of the cabin boy by approximately two pounds a month.

In theory the master and boy were brothers equal. "Poor fellow," remarked the captain, "I have a first-hand knowledge of Russian Bolsheviks; they created chaos in Finland." Captain Hellensten says that it will be a long time before a Russian Bolshevik vessel comes to Australia. "What skipper could tolerate such 'discipline' for so long a journey?" he asked.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND  
PASSENGERS.

## CHINA COAST, ETC.

Feb. 22.—O.N. Kinsgchow. Feb. 23.—O.N. Sanyang. Feb. 24.—O.N. Topang. Feb. 25.—O.N. Banting. Feb. 26.—O.N. Sifua Maru. Feb. 27.—O.N. Foonhing. Feb. 28.—O.N. Chuenang. Feb. 29.—O.N. Hailong. Feb. 30.—O.N. Woonang. Mar. 1.—O.N. Gorjistan. Mar. 2.—O.N. Banks.

Feb. 29.—O.N. Hsingchow. Feb. 30.—O.N. Tjiscandari. Mar. 1.—O.N. Hailong. Mar. 2.—O.N. Gorjistan.

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## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

## MANILA.

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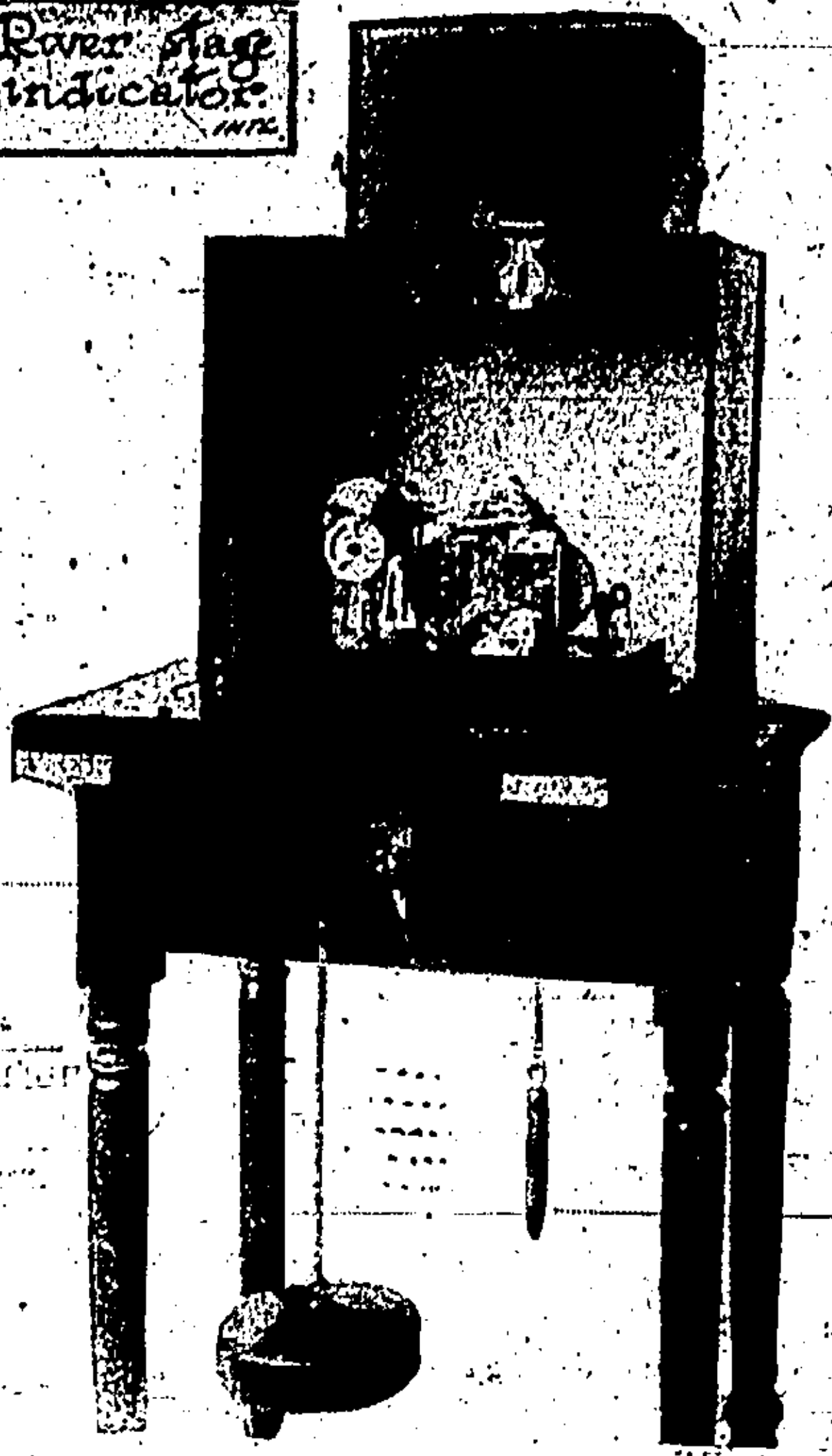
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River stage indicator.



Marvin System for recording the rise and fall of streams. The float goes up and down inside a hollow piling, and its movements are recorded on a tape in the instrument.



Ku Klux Klan murder sensation in Louisiana. F. Watt Daniel, ex service man, and Thomas E. Richards was kidnapped by a masked band. Governor Parker ordered State troops to guard the divers seeking the bodies under direction of J. D. Rooney, United States Troops Agent. While the divers were at work unknown men set off a charge of 1,000 pounds of dynamite in an effort to destroy the bodies, which, however, were brought to the surface. They had been weighted down.



Blinded nine years ago by a fireworks explosion, this 18-year old youth may have his sight restored through a unique operation which will remove the sightless eye and replace it with an eye taken from a pig. A similar operation by the same surgeon has already proved successful. Penniless the boy is attempting to earn enough money by playing the accordion to pay his hospital bills.



Burning basilica of the Catholic Cathedral at Quebec, have been destroyed, with a loss of \$500,000. Church and civic authorities asserted that members of the Ku Klux Klan were responsible for the blaze.



The United States Government is spending large sums fighting the menace of forest fires. Fire look but have been placed on the highest peaks of the forests, this particular one being on Castle Peak, Colorado, where observers, with powerful glasses, can scan thousands of square miles of forest. Where look out towers are not practicable, rangers patrol immense districts on horseback.



Prince Aage, son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, has again joined the French Army as a major in the Colonial forces and will be stationed in Morocco. He was several years ago, an officer in the French Foreign Legion, but resigned to assume a command in the Danish Royal Guard. Prince Waldemar, his father, renounced his right of succession to the Danish throne when he married an Italian Countess.



The Prince Regent of Japan, heir to the throne, is shown here leaving a temple in Tokyo.

We Carry a Complete Line of STATIONERY REQUISITES for OFFICE and HOME.

Don't BELIEVE US but come see for Yourself.

DER. A. WING & CO., 60, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

### BRINGING UP FATHER

#### EYES RIGHT

If not consult the

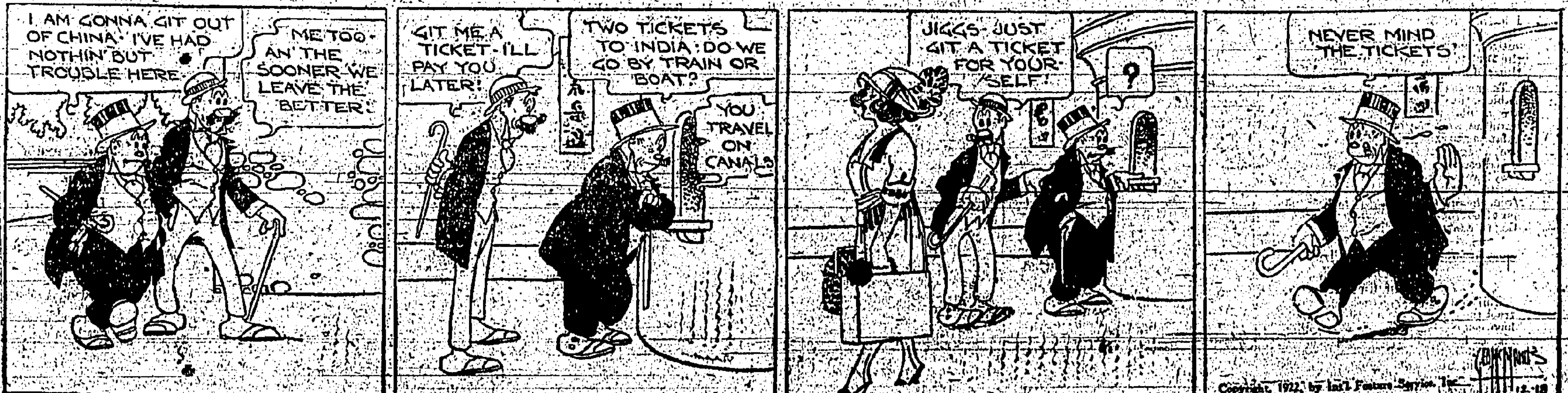
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

67 Queen's Road Central.



The house recommended by many local doctors for its accuracy and cheapness.

SEE US THEN, SEE.









## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## Auctioneers

Wong & Heng. Coal Contractors,  
General Auctioneers and Brokers.

## Banks

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.,  
Des Vaux Road Central.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.,  
Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

China Special Bank, Ltd.,  
6, Duddell Street.

The Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd.,  
Alexandra Bldg., Chater Road.

## Building Contractors

Wing On & Co.  
Building Contractors,  
24, D'Aguilar Street. Tel. Cen. 1597

## Coal Merchants

Canton Mining Admin. (c/o Dodwell & Co.,  
Ltd.), Colliery & Steamship Owners.  
Birmingham Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

G. Kimura & Co.,  
2, Connaught Road Central.

Kwong Sang & Co., Coal Merchants  
45 Des Vaux Rd. Cen. Tel. Cen. 2738

Latent & Co., 5 Queen's Road Central,  
Merchants, Coal Contractors and  
Shipping Agents—Phone Cen. 1543.

## Cotton Yarn Importers

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha,  
Importers Cotton Yarn & Piece  
Goods: No. 7 Mercantile Bank  
Building. Tel. Cen. 2774 and 2908

## Curio Dealers

Kit Fat, Chinese Curio, Jade and  
Fine Art Porcelain, Splendid Collec-  
tion of Ancient Chinese Pictures,  
8, Wyndham Street, Hongkong,  
opposite Coronet Theatre.

Lock Hing, Chinese Curio & Silver Ware

## Dentist

Harry Fong, Dentist,  
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road  
Central, Tel. Central No. 1265.

## Electrical Suppliers

Sun Hing Co., Electro-platers and  
Electrical Contractors also Typewriter  
Repairs. 10 Pottinger St. Tel. Cen. 3580

## Engineers &amp; Shipbuilders

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.,  
Engineers & Shipbuilders,  
Kowloon Bay  
New Work & Repairs  
Call Flag "L"

## Glass Merchants

A. Lag & Co., Glass Merchants,  
Furniture, Mirror and Canton Marble  
Manufacturers, Electroplated, Glass  
and Crocker, Wares and Photo  
dupplics. 19, Queen's Road Central,  
Tel. Central No. 1219.

## Hotels

Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of  
Haiphong and Hankow Roads. Few  
minutes from ferry.

## Importers &amp; Exporters

The Bros. & Co., Importers and  
Exporters and Commission Agents,  
Des Vaux Road.

The Hongkong Import Co.,  
Importers and Exporters,  
Tel. Cen. 3057, 27, Queen's Road Central.

Kwong San & Co., 56 Queen's Road  
Central, Ko Chi Chung (Manager),  
Kwong King Him (Asst.), Tel. Cen. 3109.

Masuda Trading Co.,  
Importers and Exporters,  
21 Queen's Road Ctl. Tel. Cen. 1259

Sam Hing Loong,  
97-99 Queen's Road Central,  
General Storekeepers, Wine & Cigar  
Merchants, General Importers,  
Exporters of Chinese Products,  
Tel. Central 351.

## Land &amp; Estate Agents

Yick Che, Land & Estate agents  
Tel. Central 911-1987,  
25, Queen's Road Central.

## Leather Goods

Sam Kung Suitcase Co.,  
Best makers of Leather Suitcases,  
Hand Bags, Furcases, Bells, etc.  
12 Pottinger St. 28, Queen's Rd. Ct.  
and 28 Duddell St.

So Sing, 24 Des Vaux Road, Manu-  
facturers of Leather Suitcases, Hand  
Bags, Trunks etc.

Asia Commercial & Development Co.,  
China Bank Buildings (2nd floor) Tel. Cen. 2008

Stamps, J & Co., Alexandra Building.

Millinery  
Madame Lily—Alexandra Building,  
Latest fashions and creations from  
Paris in Frock and Millinery,  
"The Centre of Fashion."

Miners  
China Commercial Co., Ltd.,  
Agents, Importers and Exporters,  
25-27 Queen's Road Ctl. Tel. Cen. 2922

## Modistes

Madame Fillet,  
51, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Cen. 289.  
(latest Parisian models)

## Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co. Phone 1212,  
53, Queen's Road Central

N. LARSEN, Opticians,  
Tel. Cen. 2202, 12, Queen's Rd. Central.

## Photographers

Moe Cheung, Photographer,  
23, Ice House Street,  
7, Bessie's Arcade (Bridal),  
Developing & Printing undertaken.

## Providers

Yee Hing Tam Co., Dealers in  
Foreign Goods, New Shoes, Choco-  
lates, Soft Felt Hats, Pipe, Wool  
Rocks, Sweater Singlets, Ties, Nasor  
Blind.

## Printers

The "China Mail," General Printers,  
Publishers and Bookbinders,  
6, Wyndham Street. Tel. Cen. 22.

## Scales

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

## Ship Chandlers

Chung Fook, 78 Connaught Rd. Ctl.  
First floor. Tel. Central 844.  
Shipchandler, Stevedores and  
Comprodes.

Wang Kee & Co., Shipchandler,  
Comprodes, Stevedores & Coal  
Merchants, 24 at & Pilot supply,  
No. 26 & 27, Connaught Road, Tel.  
Central No. 248.

## Shipowners

Man Wing S.S. Co., Ltd.,  
38 Bonham Strand West, Tel. Cen. 1710  
Regular Fortnightly Service  
Hongkong and Haiphong via Hothow  
as "Haitan"

Thal Thuan S.S. Co., Ltd.,  
147 Wing Lok Street, Kan. Tel. Cen. 93  
as "Derwent" s.s. "Bourbon"  
between Hongkong and Saigon.

## Shoemakers

Jun Kee, Dealer in Sewing Machines  
and Accessories, Boot & Shoe Maker,  
7 Pottinger Street.

WONG SIU WONG  
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS FOR LADIES, GENTS  
& CHILDREN, BEST DESIGN, PRICE MODERATE  
21, POTTINGER ST., PHONE 1172.

## Silk Stores

D. Chellaram—Royal Silk Store,  
36a Queen's Road Central, Satin  
Crepe de Chine, Georgette and  
Brocade Silks.

Pohoomull Bros., 38, Queen's Rd. C.

## Tailors

Hongkong Tailoring Co.,  
Ladies and Gents Tailors,  
12, D'Aguilar Street, New Materials  
of all descriptions. Tel. Cen. 2300.

Ab Young, Tailor, Drapers & Out-  
fitters, Hat & Clothing, Suits made  
to order. No. 74, Queen's Road  
Central, Tel. Central No. 2530.

Sing Cheong,  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailor,  
24, Wyndham Street, 2nd floor.

## Tobaccos, Cigarettes

British American Tobacco Co.  
(China), Ltd., 16-19 Connaught Road.

## Typewriters, Etc.

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

## Wine &amp; Spirit Merchants

Kwan Yee, General Storekeeper,  
Wine & Spirit Merchant,  
No. 107, Queen's Road Central

## LAND SALES.

At the office of the P.W.D., yester-  
day afternoon, the Principal Land  
Surveyor (Mr. Parker Ross) sold two  
pieces of Crown land by public auc-  
tion, yielding \$60,500 to the Treasury.

The first sale was in respect of an  
inland lot at Shaukiwan, on the  
motor road, comprising 42,000  
square feet. The upset price was  
\$19,500. There was keen competition,  
but the bidding was cautious, rising  
by bids of \$50 and \$100 with occa-  
sional offers of \$200 to \$44,000, when  
the lot was knocked down to Messrs.  
Augustine and Peter Leung Hing Kee.

The second lot is situated by the new  
Stubbs Road and Magazine Gap  
Road, and has an area of 22,000  
square feet. The upset price in this  
case was \$2,450. The bidding was on  
a moderate scale and ceased when the  
\$19,500 mark was reached. The lot  
was knocked down to Mr. Leung Hin-  
g for that figure.

## WEATHER REPORT.

February 20d. 12h. 07m.—Pressure  
has increased considerably over China  
where an anticyclone is forming.  
Pressure is nearly stationary over  
the Philippines and Annam.  
A depression is central near Tourane.  
The monsoon will set in again along  
the S.E. coast of China and over the  
N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.  
Total since January 1st, 0.20 inches  
against an average of 2.59 inches.  
Forecast for the 24 hours ending at  
noon on February 21, 1923.  
1.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds,  
freshening considerably.  
2.—Houma coast of China between  
Hongkong and Lamochu. N.W. to N.E.  
winds, fresh; cloudy at first, clearing  
later.  
3.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.W.  
to N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy at first  
clearing later.  
4.—South coast of China between  
Hongkong and Hainan. N.W. to N.E.  
winds, fresh; cloudy at first, clearing  
later.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,  
HONGKONG.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20, 1923.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction Force.	Wind.
Victoria Peak	8 a.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	9 a.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	10 a.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	11 a.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	12 m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
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Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
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Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	30.22	10	82	W	10
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ROYAL OBSERVATORY,  
HONGKONG.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20, 1923.—a.m.

thunder & visibility w dow, wet.  
7. Rain in inches tenths and hundredths.

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**HONGKONG REGISTER.**

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Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 12 p.m.
A.		